Another man woos Sarah Ann With bank-book well extended; A social crown, a house in town, And Sarah's heart is mended.

rlyle thought women were especially fits to be doctors. Fanny Davenport is to have a close fitting less made for herself of glass. Of all things that man possesses, women lone take pleasure in being possessed.—

The Massachusetts society for the higher ducation of women has a balance of 82 cents its treasury.

Why do girls kiss each other while men not? Because girls have nothing better to s and the men have. Two women were fined by Justice Wallace

Chicago, for smoking on the street, though y were neither drunk nor disorderly. Women of the world never use harsh exssions when condemning their rivals. Like savage, they hurl elegant arrows, ornated with feathers of purple and azure,

Mrs. Mary B. Post has been re elected town clerk and Treasurer of Georgia, Vt. Her husband held these offices nearly thirty years. He died in 1878, and Mrs. Post has ptably filled them since.

A young woman belonging to a wealthy family at Atlanta, Ga., stepped into a railroad switch-house, removed every particle of clothing, and started out for a walk. This was eless insanity. Miss Flora Torrey, step-daughter of Judge W. R. Wagstaff, of Paola, Kan., has just been admitted to the bar, after a searching examination. She is a handsome blonde, highly educated, and accomplished in music

nd painting. A delicate compliment is worth preserving and repeating. When a lady asked Quin why here were more women in the world than hen, he at once answered:—"It is in conormity with the other arrangements of na-ure, madame; we always see more of heaven

an earth. In the year 1880 America issued seventy tents to women. And not one of these was indicator to be attached to a bed post to w if there is a man under the bed. And yet, think how much getting down on hands and knees such a thing would save women. ston Post.

At Edwards, Miss., recently, Mrs. Spaulding, a milliner, killed J. A. Maples with a revolver, and reported to the neighbours that she had shot a burglar. It was soon shown, by a note in his pocket, that she had decoyed to her store, evidently with the intention f murdering him.

Been vaccinated, Miss Black?" "Yes, indeed, Mr. White, I should just hate to die of that nasty smallpox. Why, they say that if you die of it you must be buried in the ddle of the night and nobody goes to the eral!" "How very, very sad it is for the uneral!

rpse, to be sure !" There is an International Society of Thieves. wo French women belonging to it, passing emselves for Americans, were recently rested in Rome, where they "lived in gran style, spent money like water, and were gen-erous to the poor. Their portmanteaux and trunks were all provided with secret recesses, in which they had already amassed considerbooty in the shape of jewellery, deeds, uds, etc.

On a quiet, starlight night one looks upon the surface of a clear and placid lake, and there he sees, reflected from its surface, moon nd stars and clouds, the whole of the innite expanse above. The heart of the true woman is such a lake; in its purity, sympathy, tenderness, long-suffering, and self-sacrifice there is seen on earth the image of the heavenly, of our Divine Mother which is in heaven.—Christian Union.

## CURRENT HUMOUR.

Punch thinks that Victor Hugo, on his rthday, should be re-christened Victor Ego. The man who took a seat in the orchestra when his ticket was for the second bal felt badly at having to change. In fact he was moved two tiers .- Boston Post.

A tramp printer attempted to carry off library at the Patriot office, his wholesale thieving was discovered, and he was compelled to drop the book.—Harrisburg

Pig-culiar People.—The Germans examine every American pig to detect its trichinosis. Do they adopt a similar plan with the unoffending Jews, and persecute the race on acunt of its striking noses ?-Punch.

It is said that two French philosophers have kept nine hogs drunk for a year, as a scientific experiment. That's just the way some folks cast their pearls before swine. Why couldn't they have let some New York men have the fun of the experiment?—Boston Post,

An Englishman who went to see an Irish friend knocked at the street door and asked, "Does Mr. McGuire live here?" "He does, sorr; but he's dead!" "When did he die?" "If he'd lived till to-morrow," was the response, "he'd have been dead a fortnight."

A girl heard her father criticised severely across a dinner-table. The careless critic paused a moment to say: "I hope he is no relative of yours, miss." Quick as thought she replied with the utmost nonchalance: "Only a connection of my mother's by marriage."

The steam-cars run so rapidly that they get way ahead of a child's age, so that the boy or girl who was fifteen when he entered them no more than six or eight by the time the conductor comes along. Boast of our progress as you may, but there's no denying that he children are behind the age on railways and at the entertainment ticket offices .-Boston Transcript.

When a man was called before the justice n Marseilles for having cut his wife in pieces the judge asked him why he had committed such a terrible crime. "I'm just going to tell you," he remarked, cynically, "I share their opinion with our noble deputies. I am violently opposed to divorce; but, sir, I am a partisan to the cause of the total separation

A story is told to prove that Donizetti was the inventor of the ulster. One day at Paris, so it goes, he sent for his tailor to measure him for an overcoat. The tailor found him at the piano surrendering himself to the rapture of composition. Nevertheless, he was per-suaded to quit the beloved instrument and suaded to quit the beloved instrument and deliver himself up to the man of tape and chalk. The tailor made the first measurements, then stopping began to take the length of the garment. "To the knee, sir?" he said, timidly. "Lower, lower," said the composer in a dreamy voice. The tailor brought the measure half way down the legand paused inquiringly. "Lower, lower." and paused inquiringly. "Lower, lower." The tailor reached the composer's ankles. "Lower, lower." "But, sir, you won't be able to walk." "Walk! walk! who wants to walk?" with an ecstatic lifting of the arms, "I never walk, I soar."

EPPS'S COCOA. - GRATEFUL AND COMPORT EPPS'S COCOA.—URATEFUL AND COMPORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors." fast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may saye us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist tvery tendency to disease. Hundreds of unbele maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. Wa may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Services Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled "JAMES EFFS & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use, 101-36 AGRICULTURAL.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

for the week ending February 26th, 1881 19,881 animals were shipped from Ireland to England, of which 6,695 were cattle, 3,to England, or which 6,695 were cattle, 3,542 sheep, 9,301 pigs, and 334 horses. From
this return it would seem that the Land
Leaguers have not yet succeeded in "Boycotting" England, and it will be a bad day for
Ireland, judging from these returns, when
they do. Few people, it is safe to assert,
have any idea how thoroughly the commercial
and industrial interests of the Emerald Isle
are bound up with the welfare of England.

An extensive land fraud, by which thousands A settlers have been duped, has just been laid bare in Missouri. It appears that one laid bare in Missouri. It appears that one Robert L. Lindsay of Ironton, Mo., associated with himself a number of persons, who secured fraudule t titles to more than a million acres of public lands, which were sold to innocent settlers, who now find themselves without a valid claim to the land they occupy. Lindsay has been arrested, but what action the Washington Government will take to relieve the settlers from the disastrous position in which they find themstrous position in which they find them selves is not yet known.

One of last year's settlers in the Turtle Mountain district, North-West Territory, writes :- " This is a fine section of country ; plenty of wood, good water and good land, plenty of wood, good water and good land, and will make one of the best settlements in the North-West. There are a few grumblers, of course, but did you ever see a place without them?" Our correspondent complains bitterly of the rates charged for the transport of freight, and, judging from the figures he quotes, with good reason. It is to be hoped agents taking emigrants to the North-West will do what they profess to do—look after them to the end of their journey and take care that they are not charged exorbitant rates for anything.

The Ontario Government would be doing a good work if they had the Agricultural Commission's report condensed into a handy and practical volume. At present it is too bulky to be of any great use in attracting attention to our farming resources and the fertility of our soil. Its very size, as it now is, is enough to frighten any ordinary man. Still, those who have had the courage to look into it have who have had the courage to look into it have generally a good word for the work. The editor of the New York Scotsman, for instance, says:—"The report shows clearly enough what a wenderful field for agriculture Ontario presents." If the labours of the commission are to have any beneficial result, it can only be by the report being embodied in a convenient, handy volume. It was a great mistake to issue it at all in its present shape.

The death-knell of American canned meats would seem to be sounded when the home papers are found warning people against them. Recently it was the Maine Farmer who declared some of the carcases put up who declared some of the carcases put up were unfit for dogs to eat; now it is the Des Moines (Iowa). State Register which says, "We have experimented with a good many brands, and found nose uniformly good, concluding by pointing to three recent deaths, one of a woman in Iowa from eating canned animon, and the others of a man and his wife from lunching off canned corned-beef. The canning industry in Canada has lately made considerable headway, but if it is to continue to progress—as we hope it may—care must be taken to steer clear of the evil ways of United States canners. None but the healthiest meat must in the first instance be prepared, and then care must be taken of the Ranch, says.—"Since 1866 elevan deaths have occurred in Illinois by triphingsis, and it nevery instance from cating fax ham or samage. As a sanitarian I regard the danger of the down man in the first meature of the from this source as practically amount ingo, to nothing, it being so easily prevanted by cooking. As foother or many other articles of diet that are regarded a harmless, no record being made of the states of the read by cooking. As foother are regarded and the care must be taken of the course of the Government in the first instance from cating fax ham or samage. As a sanitarian I regard the danger of the foother of the foot

from many other articles of diet that are re-garded as harmless, no record being made of the same." Mr. Rauch in his last sentence is the same." Mr. Rauch in his last sentence is speculating, and in his reference to cooking he belittles the danger from trichinosis. If the investigation of M. Vacher, a French scientist, is reliable, and there seems no reason to doubt it, ordinary cooking will not destroy trichine. He boiled a piece of pork more than the average time allowed for its cooking, and found the temperature in the centre of the meat was not calculated to kill the parasite. People, therefore, must not the parasite. People, therefore, must not run away with the idea that the mere boiling of the meat will destroy the danger. It must be well and thoroughly cooked.

It has been commonly supposed that the land agitation is confined almost entirely to the south and west of Ireland, and so in great measure it is, but the north is not withmeasure it is, but the north is not without grievances, as witness the following petition which agriculturists in that section of the country are said to be langely signing: "We, your Majesty's loyal and law-abiding subjects, tenant-farmers of the North of Ireland, humbly beseech thee to hear a few of the grievances we, cultivators of the soil, have to complain of. First, the millions of money that are being annually sent out of the country to absentee landlords, without any return or circulation whatever. Second—That the landlords will neither build, fence, drain, nor reclaim land for us. Third—Owing to a succession of bad seasons, our capital has melted away, our stock has become, less, our farms barren and sterile for want of capital. Fourth—The flax that we, northernmen always depended on to pay our rents is unsalable, or, if sold, we have to submit to a price two-thirds less than what we were receiving some years ago. Fifth—We have to compete with the Americans in their enormous produce exported here off free land. We are no longer able to pay the present exorbitant rents. This is owing to no fault of our own. We consider ourselves as sober and as industrious as any of your Majesty's subjects, and beg your Majesty to use your great influence with your Parliament to get us a reduction of rent, or else complete ruin awaits us. To remain loyal and law abiding we must have fair rent, free out grievances, as witness the following complete ruin awaits us. To remain loyal and law-abiding we must have fair rent, free sale, and fixity of tenure. By granting this our humble petition, we shall ever pray."

A foreign paper says that cheese is made from notatoes in Thuringia and Saxony. After having collected a quantity of potatoes of good quality, giving the preference to a large white kind, they are boiled in a cauldon and after becoming cool they are of good quality, giving the preference to a large white kind, they are boiled in a cauldron, and, after becoming cool, they are reduced to a pulp, either by means of a grater or mortar. To five pounds of this pulp, which ought to be as equal as possible, is added one pound of sour milk and the necessary quantity of salt. The whole is kneaded together and the mixture covered up and allowed to he for three or four days, according to the season. At the end of this time it is kneaded anew, and the cheeses are placed in little baskets, when the superfluous moisture scapes. They are then allowed to dry in the shade, and placed in layers in large vessels, where they must temain for fifteen days. The older these cheeses are the more their quality improves. Three kinds are made. The first and most common is made as desided above; the second with four parts of potatoes and two parts of curded milk; the hird with two parts of potatoes and four parts of cow or ewe milk. These cheeses have this advantage over other kinds; they lie not engender worms, and they keep fresh for a number of years, provided they are placed in a dry situation and in well closed ressels.

FARM NOTES.

The farmers in the Ottawa district have

Forty-eight cars are being loaded at the lower town depot of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa railway at Ottawa with oatmeal for shipment to England.

A celery garden of forty-six acres, believed to be the largest in the world, is cultivated in the suburbs of London, and produces annually about half a million plants.

Cold frames can be atilized with great

Cold frames can be utilized with great profit in raising early mint near large cities. It is also well to place a few of them over the asparagus bed to force an early growth.

The heavy frosts of the winter have been yery hard on the fruit trees in the neighbourhood of London. One gentleman, living on the third concession of London township, has lost three hundred plum trees.

Bean poles can be cut at any time if the

Bean poles can be cut at any time if the snow is not too deep to get in the woods. Red cedar makes the most durable poles. It is a good plan before the busy spring days come to gather bean poles and pea brush.

oome to gather bean poles and pea brush.

The Colborne Express says that Mr. Battel, living west of Colborne, had several bags of barley stolen from his barn a few days ago, but has no clue to the thieves. Other parties have also missed grain in a similar manner.

The roots of trees must be access ble to air. It is as easy to kill a tree by burying the roots too deep as to smother an animal. The object of compacting the earth about the roots is to ensure contact of the roots and soil—not to exclude air.

It is none too soon to arrange for the procuring of the needed supply of refuse salt for sowing upon the wheat fields about the time of seeding the land with clover. One hundred to 150 nounds of pork-house salt sown broadcast to the acre is the proper quantity.

Most flower seed are good for more than one year. Asters, stocks, and some other sorts are worthless the second sesson. Of a large number of varieties, a portion will germinate the second year, but not a very high percentage—such as phlox, verbena, and many others.

Mr. Thomas Garbutt, of Springhill Farm,

Mr. Thomas Garbutt, of Springhill Farm, township of Peel, has sold to Mr. B. B. Mc-Vay, of Mansfield, Ohio, a span of heavy draught colts, three years old past, iron greys, got by Bay Comet, for \$400, and one colt, two years past age by Doyal Discription. two years past, got by Donald Dinnie, for \$150—in all \$550. After a post mortem examination lately made on one of the carcasses of poisoned swine belonging to Robert Meadows, at London, some of the remains were left in the yard. The consequence has been that three other valuable

pigs, and ten or twelve fowls, have been poisoned by feeding thereon. soned by feeding thereon.

The Galt Reporter says:—It is reported by some gardeners that plum and pear trees in this neighbourhood have been very seriously injured by the extremely cold weather that we have experienced this winter. In some orchards the trees are said to have been killed outright. We hope there is some mistake in this.

A farmer who sometimes visits the Peel Banner office bought a mare from a neighbour Banner office bought a mare from a neighbour for \$100, and was on his way the next morning to pay the money and bring the animal home, when he met another farmer leading the mare. The whys and wherefores being explained, it turned out that the son, who is one of those boys, got up earlier in the morning than "dad," had sold it to the second purchaser for \$125, and then he washed his hands clean of the transaction.

lean of the transaction. A young man named Pierce, who owned some wild hay at Turner's meadow on the Upper Ottawa, heard that some parties were stealing it while he was in the shanties. On Friday he came down to see if the reports, were true. When examining what was left of the stack he saw a large snake move its head from under the stack. Pierce turned and ran away, pursued by the snake. A man named Armstrong and his son came to his assistance and killed the snake, which measured 16 feet

2 inches.

The agents of the steamship lines trading from Montreal have received the following circular from Mr. Lowe at Ottawa:— "I have instructions from the Minister of Agriculture to inform you that an imperial regulation by order-in-Council requires that no vessel which has carried cattle from an infected port—that is, any port in a scheduled country—shall be allowed to load cattle at a port in a country which is not scheduled within a period of ninety days thereafter. Instruction has been received that such regulations must be strictly observed in the case of vessels carrying cattle from Canadian ports.

"(Signed) John Lowe,
"Secretary Dept. of Agriculture."

The circular caused great consternation among steamship owners, most of whom at once cabled to England for confirmation or denial of the order. The Messrs. Allan received a despatch which was in direct variance with the above order, stating that no change was contemplated from the existing regulations, which impose a quarantine of only thirty days.

Why Ice Breaks Down Trees.

A gentleman recently had his curiosity aroused while the trees were covered thickly with ice, as to the relative weight of the ice and the wood it surrounded. So he cut off a limb, and found that it weighed two and three-quarter pounds; after the ice was melted it weighed two ounces. Two hours later another trial was made; at first the limb weighed four and one-half pounds; after the ice was removed it weighed three ounces. Another trial showed a weight of thirty-two pounds, while the limb alone weighed two pounds, making thirty pounds of ice.

A Sonoma County Stock Raiser.

The item floating around in the newspapers about a Sonoma county farms selling thirty of salt. The whole is kneaded there and the mixture covered up and alled to he for three or four days, according the season. At the end of this time it is saded anew, and the choeses are placed, in the sale was a placed in layers in large vessels, as each placed in layers in large vessels, as a placed in large vessels, and two parts of curded milk; the individual vessels are the more their back and returned with some English draught horses, from which he bred for the city drayment with a placed in large vessels, and the place of the contract of cow or ewe milk. These cheeses are the more their back and returned with some English draught horses, from which he bred for the city drayment with a placed in large vessels.

A Sonoma County Stock Ralser.

The item floating around in the newspapers about a broad has a selling the plump, heavy oata.

The item floating around in the newspapers about a bord horse slast year means selling there are all into the horse of the sale of the sal

THE OAT CROP.

Its Uses and Its Value to the F It is related that an Englishman objected to Socialand as a country where the men were fed on oatmeal, which was food only fit forhorses. A Scotchman replied with the remark. "But whan will ye see sic men and sic borses, mon?" He was right. The brawny Clydesdale farmer and his Clydesdale steed can rarely be matched and nowhere excelled; and for ease of digestion and its nutritive character an other lood will surpass oatmeal in its bone and flesh making qualities. Oats is a crop that delights in a cool, moist climate, and a cool, moist soil, but it will grow anywhere where it can have sufficient moisture in the soil and is sown early enough to get well rooted before the hot weather begins to socreth the ground. Being a leafy plant, it soon shades the soil and protects it from the excessive heat of our summer climate. No other small grain better repays for good and careful culture, and none is more worthy of regard for home consumption on the farm and in the homestead. It is a grain that should be consumed on the farm, and not sold from it; and a goodly share of it should find its way into the hands of the housekeeper. The oatmeal barrel may well deserve a place in the store-room by the side of the flour barrel, and may be drawn upon with advantage for every morning meal, and for occasional lunches through the day. In the shape of peridge it will both tempt and satisfy the appetite of young and old, and in the orisp and sweethavoured oat-cake it will furnish an acceptable and satisfying visand to fill up gaps between meals, which the farmer's boy and the farmer himselfs often find to be toolong to pass without bridging over without help. Oatmeal is in favour with them medical profession. They know how wholesome and nutritions it is, and it is growing in favour with them. We are only beginning to learn its value, as well as that of its natural accompaniment, milk. Porridge and milk is a breakfast that never palls upon the appetite or fails to be enjoyed, providing the medi sold, and the cold of the cold of the col

amounts to 9 per cent., which is thrife the quantity in wheat and rye. They are very rich in fat and poor in starch, containing 6 per cent. in fat and 55½ per cent. of starch and digestible cellulose, against 66½ per cent. of the latter and 1½ per cent. of the former in wheat. As fat is two and a half times the nutritious value of starch, it is readily seen where the nutritive value of oatmeal consists both as a fattening, and flesh forming. seen where the nutritive value of catmeal consists, both as a fattening and flesh-forming food. It is excelled, however, slightly by corn as a fattening food, but it excels corn in albuminoids to the extent of two per cent., and is, therefore, a more perfect food. In fact, it possesses precisely the right nutritive ratio, viz.: 1 of albuminoids to 6 of carbohydrates, considering the husk with the grain, and 1 to 5, leaving out the husk and considering only the meal of the hulled grain. But this is not all of its value; the straw is worth taking into account, both for its nutritive value and its peculiar softness and palatability. Oat straw contains 4 per cent. of albuminoids, which is a third more than wheat straw, and 36 per cent. of digestible cellular tissue, included as carbo-hydrates, and of which starch could be made by the proper chemical process, and, in addition, 2 per cent. of fat. It is, therefore, considerably more than half as good as timothy hay, and, as a fodder to use with roots and cornmeal, is preferable to hay, as making a better balanced

of fat. It is, therefore, considerably more than half as good as timothy hay, and, as a fodder to use with roots and cornmeal, is preferable to hay, as making a better balanced and a cheaper mixed food.

Now let us consider the relative profit of cets as compared with wheat. If we give this crop an equal chance with wheat, we have seen that 30 lestiels can be grown as easily as 25 bushels of wheat. At the usual relative prices 4 pounds of oats are worth 3 of wheat. This would make 25 bushels of wheat. If the farmer, then, can by good culture produce 80 bushels of oats per acre, he is doing as well as if he produced nearly 35 bushels of wheat. These figures are not intended as an inducement for farmers to grow oats in place of wheat, but to show the profit there may be in giving a crop of oats as good culture as is usually given to wheat or corn, or the most favoured crops.

Oats delight in a cool, moist soil. A newly-ploughed sod is especially grateful to this crop. The seed germinates quickly upon fresh land that has just been turned and harrowed and has not lost its moisture, and when sown early, tillers and spreads abundantly. It is this that brings the heavy crops, for the more straw there is on the ground the more grain there will be, and, without tillering, very thick sowing would be required to get a close stand. English farmers, who often produce 80 to 100 bushels per acre, sow 5 bushels of seed, and in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Northern Maine, where heavy crops of oats weighing 48 or 50 pounds to the bushel are produced, the seeding is at least 3 bushels per acre. So the choice of seed is important; the best and heaviest only should be chosen. Of late years the demand for oatmeal has greatly increased, and has made a corresponding demand for plump, heavy oats.

bers) and myself insisted on viewing a flock of sheep grazing on the prairie some little distance away. When about a hundred yards off I commenced calling "Jack, Jack, Jack !—Tommy, Tommy, Tommy!" when to my delight and the extraordinary surprise of the bystanders, the two sheep detached themselves from the herd and came up to me at a gallop. The whole affair was so evident that restitution and subsequent punishment of the thieves followed in due course. The poor animals had been changed as to appearance in every possible way, but memory (and a hope of oats as usual) proved unimpaired. This fact was given in court as evidence, and was verified by the onlookers.—Kenneth, in The London Rield.

WHAT WOMEN HAVE DONE. How Poultry Raising, Properly Conducted, Pays.

From the Pratrie Farmer. Ten years ago a weman who lived in a large New England village was left a widow with four children and a little less than \$300 in in money. Friends, after the fashion that friends have at such times, advised her to "put the children out, and perhaps she could support herself by sewing or teaching;" but, like the plucky New England woman that she was, she made answer:—

"My children shall not be separated while have health and strength to work for hem." She rented a house with a few acres of land adjoining, invested the greater part of the \$300 in poultry, feed, and "fixtures," and went to work. The friends predicted a

went to work. The Hends predicted speedy failure.

"Did she expect to support a family of five on the profits from a few chickens?"

"Yes, I expect to do just that," she answered. "When I was a girl I always managed the poultry on father's farm, and as I made it pay then, I see no reason why I cannot make it pay now."

"You'll see" said the wise ones. "It's

cannot make it pay now."

"You'll see," said the wise ones. "It's our private opinion that you have thrown away the little money that you had. Five dollars for a rooster!" and eyes were rolled up and heads shook over the "shiftlessness" of the woman who paid "five dollars for a rooster." Last winter I met this woman at a poultry show, and she told me of her success. She had educated her children, paid for her little farm, worth \$800, and had \$300 in the bank.

Another woman, whose husband fell from a building and was crippled for life, took up poultry raising because it was the only thing she could do at home; that was thirteen years ago, and to-day she owns a fine farm well stocked, has money in bonds and in the bank.

bank.

A young woman whose health failed in the close confinement of the schoolroom went to raising poultry because she was obliged to do something for a living, and because the doctors advised mental rest and as much outdoor exercise as possible. In two years her health was firmly re-established, but in the meantime she had found boultry keeping so pleasant and profitable that she refused to teach again. She has been in the business five years, and is earning a fortune as fast as five years, and is earning a fortune as fast ever a pair of woman's hands earned one.

thoughts of raising chickens just because you cannot get such prices in your locality, but wait until I give you a few hints from my experience.

I have kept poultry in the west, where eggs sold at the "stores" for 8 cents a dozen in summer, and poultry sold: in the fall for 7 cents a pound, live weight, but I made it pay. We lived on a line of railroad, 200 miles from a city market, but I soon found out that all; the poultry and eggs from our place, went to the city, and I could not for the life of me see why I sould not ship such things just as well as the merchants, so I sent a thirty dozen package of fresh eggs to a commission house in the city; they sold readily, and there was a call for more. "These small packages of eggs, every one warranted fresh, are just what we want," wrote the commission man. I did some more thinking, and then put on my good clothes and went to the city. Once there it did not take me long to find a grocer who wanted thirty dozen of fresh eggs a week, so I shipped the eggs direct to him, and saved the commission merchant's profits. In the fall I seld my poultry in the

fits. In the fall I seld my poultry the same way.

There was no thoroughbred poultry in the vicinity except that in my yards, and when people began to find out that my chickens were superior to the common mengrel fowls they bought a great many eggs for hatching. There was not one pair of any of the improved varieties of ducks in the county. I sent a thousand miles for a pair of Pekins, and within a month after they arrived everybody had the duck fever, and I was overrun with orders for ducks before a single egg hatched. I also procured some broaze turkeys, and sold every egg that I could spare and every turkey that I raised at good prices. Every woman who goes into poultry raising may not be able to get in these "extras," but every woman who desires to earn money by raising poultry, and goes into the business with a determination to succeed, will be sure to make it pay, even if she sells every egg and every chicken at market prices.

Notwithstanding the growing tendency to lant only three or four varieties of apples, uch as the market demands, and no others plant only three or four varieties of apples, such as the market demands, and no others, I wish to enter a plea for a greater variety for home use upon every farm. There are many kinds not profitable for extended culture, yet more delicious than either of the standard market varieties. One tree each of fifty varieties will occupy only an acre, and is none too much for an ordinary farm. If a local market be at hand, the surplus will pay all expenses, while from experience I would prefer to give up my entire vegetable garden rather than the acre of varieties. Each member of the family has a favourite tree. One prefers the sprightly Summer Rose, another the Aromatic Early Joe, a third the luscious Williams' Favourite, while each in passing takes a dainty Sapson, and all unite in choosing Fameuse and Melon, and meanwhile the incomparable Mother is scarcely allowed to become mellow at all. Then the later varieties are gathered, and through the long winter the geography of each cherished box, keg, and barrel in the cellar is studied with pleasure, unalloyed save by regret for the depravity of favourites which will not bear every year. However carefully made out, a list of fifty varieties is sure to include some kinds which all avoid, but even these keep up a succession for the chickens or pigs. An unexpected profit lies in the fact that such an orchard usually bears more or less in the odd years when your two or three kind orchard leaves you in the lurch. —Country Gentleman.

Messrs. Mathers & Riddell, of Toronto, have introduced into Canada a system now in vogue in Great Britain and the States. There the farmers find it greatly to their advantage to consign their stock to commission salesmen, as they are always sure of getting the full market prices. It is a system very openical, to stock raisers, and will be a great aid in making that braich of farming a paying one.

OFF FOR MANITOBA.

Who are Going, Where They're Going, and How They Go.

A TRIP ON AN EMIGRANT TRAIN.

Already the stream of emigration has commenced to flow to the North-West, and judging from present appearances, it promises to be greatly in excess of last year. The agents representing the rival routes to the "land of promise" are crowded with the correspondence of intending settlers, asking for the usual information as to when and how to go, and from this source it is learned that the number of emigrants from Ontario alone will almost double that of 1880. Heretofore the traffic has been principally over the Great Western railway, but this year that road will have a powerful rival in the Grand Trunk, which, by the purchase of the Chicago and Port Huron branch, has now a direct line to Chicago. In order to accommodate those emigrating,

TEN SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAINS

were arranged to leave Ottawa during the season, calling at intermediate stations, and ten others to leave Stratiord for the benefit of those in Western Ontario. Two of these excursions have already left, the second and by far the largest passing through this city on Thursday. Six passenger coaches, and thirty-five cars of freight, drawn by two engines, made up the first division, and left Ottawa about nine o'clock on Wednesday, fellowed by the second and still larger division two hours later. The latter contained thirty-seven cars of freight and eight passenger coaches, also requiring two engines, and being accompanied by Mr. T. MoDermott, who looked after the wants of the passengers. On Thursday two specials in charge of Mr. C. Hacking left Stratford ahead of the Ottawa trains, and as night closed in, all four, comprising one hundred and seventeen cars of live stock, freight, and passengers, were lying at Point Edward awaiting the good pleasure of American Customs officials to pass them over. This, however, was not granted until the following morning, and not until after midday on Friday did the last car cross the river. It was here that the advantage of travelling in one large party, and under experienced manwas here that the advantage of travelling in one large party, and under experienced man-agement, became apparent. Mr. T. Ford of the Grand Trunk, assisted by Mr. Caven, accompanied the party from Toronto, and in connection with the other gentlemen in charge of the trains, looked after the bonding of the Manitoba freight and saved the passen-gers much valuable time and money.

As the first division from Ottawa entered the Union station, it might be seen that the emigrants were of a decidedly superior class, and a glance at the loaded freight cars ahead told that they were experienced in farm life. Broken into little family groups, and supplied with an unlimited quantity of provisions, the entire party seemed prepared for the long journey before them, and also to have enjoyed it as far as they had gone. The coaches were first-class, and the seats were arranged by the passengers to suit themselves. Extemporized lounges, covered with rugs and buffalo robes, formed a marked contrast to the usual poverty-stricken appearance and hard seats ON THE TRAIN. robes, formed a marked contrast to the usual poverty-stricken appearance and hard seats of an ordinary emigrant train, and showed that a majority of those on board were in comfortable circumstances. Most of them were going up to settle permanently, but a few were the forerunners of other parties, and were merely going up to prospect. From the time of leaving Ottawa nothing of any importance occurred on the train of its second of the contraction o any importance occurred on the train till it neared Belleville, when a woman, one of a party of Poles removing from the Ottawa

GAVE BIRTH TO A BOY. The conductor and train hands render The conductor and train hands rendered such assistance as was possible, and the countrymen of the little stranger celebrated his arrival with an amount of jabbering peculiar to themselves. The patient was furnished with every accommodation that the train could afford, and decided to proceed with the party in preference to remaining at Belleville. AS NIGHT CAME ON

preparations were made for the evening meal, in a manner that reminded one of the longer in a manner that reminded one of the longer passage across the ocean. The little heaters for the time did duty as cooking stoves, and were besieged by those anxious for a cup of tea. The boiling water was shared out till all were served, and from the chests and baskets came edibles of descriptions too numerous to mention. Pipes and cigars were next produced by the smokers in the party, and the time passed away until, as the hour grew late, one head after another disappeared beneath the piles of buffalo robes, and by eleven o'clock the roar of wheels was almost drowned in the chorus of snores that sounded throughout the cars. When the train stopped a few of those unaccustomed to the noise made their way to Point Edward, where they were treated hospitably by the proprietor of the dining-room, and as the hotels were full, forgot the troubles of the day in a doze on the softest side of a station bench.

Amongst the sharpers against whom emigrants should be on their guard is

THE LAND SHARK.

"When I saw you come into the station, I vowed I was going to sell you some land," said one of these gentry to an Irish emigrant who was waiting for the train at the Union who was waiting for the train at the Union station.

"I've got several thousand acres that I want to sell in part or en bloc, and you can buy from me cheaper than the Government," he continued, as the Trishman mentioned his inability to bity his week You can't do better, and if you don't know anything about farming, speculate." A minar is a fool to work out there with his hinds which he can with his brain. You don't know anything about farming, speculate." A minar is a likely young fellow, and if you take the lot I'll put it in cheap, just to give you a start." His eloquence was of no avail, for the Irishman was a law clerk from Dublin who had gone through his money in a two months' man was a law cierk from Dublin who had gone through his money in a two months' sojourn in Toronto, and was on his way to rough it with a \$2 note as his capital. He boarded the train, however, and was willing to sell to anyone for less than cost.

Many of the settlers are of the right kind to build up a new country. "He's been twenty-five years in the service, is now

a CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL NAVY,"
said a stout looking Englishman to a reporter
of THE MAIL. The gentleman referred to
was paying the best of attention to a lady
and three neatly-dressed children. "He's
taken up over eight hundred acres about
eleven miles from Winnipeg, and I am going
to farm it for him," continued the speaker. A
conversation with the captain showed that
he had been out last fall and purchased the
land, which he intended to farm on the
most approved scientific principles. Amongst
his effects was a six-horse power engine, that
he had himself constructed during his leisure
hours, and with which he intended to work a
steam plough, in addition to other farming
machines. A CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL NAVY,"

steam plough, in addition to other farming machines.

"I'm going to keep store at the Portage," said a Streetsville jeweller. "It's my first trip out, but I have sunumber of friends who have tried their luck, and are getting along well. They've been writing to me all along, so I've just packed up and made a start."

"Oh, we had a party of ten or twelve out on a shooting expedition last tall," said a well-dressed and powerful looking young Englishman. "We liked the country, and some of them remained up at Shellrun. I went back home to settle affairs, and came out again on the 14th of last month. I think I'll farm, but will run a store in connection with it if there is any inducement."

"I've been in business for a number of years at Napanee," said a very respectable looking gentleman, "but I thought I would get a little of the Manitoba fresh air. I have taken up 1,240 acres near West Lynne, and am bringing out sufficient hands to work it, as labourers are scarce. All the machinery can be had out there except a self-binder, which I am tringing along. I take out the horses I want, but the bullocks out there can be had just as cheap as at home. From what I've seen I think Manitoba is the greatest

wheat-growing country in the world, and from the rapidity with which it is being set-tled, a man has only to pay expenses, and in a few years the increased value of his land will be a fortune he could not make down

will be a fortune he could not make down here."

Such were the expressed opinions of persons with whom the reporter conversed. The capitalist was confident that his capital, in a short time, would be doubled, and the artisan and labourer saw before him bright and cheering prospects in the Prairie Province.

The run to Chicago was made without any irritating delays. Here the reporter bade good-bye to the excursionists, and again turned his face towards the rising sum.

A Corner in Cloverseed. Dealers in field and garden seeds predict high prices for clover the coming spring. It is believed that nearly the entire stock, which is much smaller than usual, is in the hands of two parties, who have bought with the intention of getting clover "cornered." Our advice to farmers is to endeavour to dispense with cloverseed as far as practicable this spring, and let the holders hold it till they are willing to sell at reasonable rates.—

New England Farmer.

Exporting Queen Bees.

The culture of bees in north Italy has given rise to an industry which appears likely to increase in importance, namely, the supplying queen bees and swarms to various countries in Europe, and to America. The queen bees travel in wooden boxes, accompanied by 200 working bees. The boxes have four slits for air; inside are two small frames, one containing a full, the other an empty, honeycomb; they vary in size according to the distance they are sent. The Italian bees have the reputation of being more docile and productive than any other kind of bees; hence their value. Exporting Queen Bee

Gin Drinking in England. Gin Drinking in England.

Lecky, the historian, says that gin drinking came into England like a flood, in 1724, and became an epidemic; and as long ago as Lord Chesterfield's time he calls distillers "artists in human slaughter." It is true that drunkenness breeds poverty, but it must also be confessed, as Kingsley says, that poverty breeds drunkenness, and the wretchedness of the English poor, especially in hard times, drives many men to the gin-shops. Poor women also are largely victims, both as hard drinkers themselves and as sharing the hard fate of drunken husbands. Cardinal Manning, in stating to Pope Pius IX., shortly hard fate of drunken husbands. Cardinal Manning, in stating to Pope Pius IX., shortly before his death, the English situation, declared that 60,000 people died in England every year from excessive drinking. It also creates much of that brutality so evident in crimes of violence like those of assault, wife-beating, and inhumanity to children. The army and navy suffer frightfully. Lord Coleridge lately said from the bench, that "drunkenness filled the gaols of England, and if they could make England sober they could do away with nine-tenths of their prisons."—Boston Advertiser.

The Destruction of Triching. It is commonly believed that ordinary cooking will destroy trichinæ and render infested meat innocuous. Without doubt, as has been stated in the daily press, "the encapsuled parasites cannot survive a certain elevation of temperature, and death renders them harmless." Is it, however, correct to say that a "complete manager of protection in say that a "complete means of protection is furnished by the heat incidental to cookery."

Considerable doubt is thrown on the state ment by M. Vacher, or Paris, whose authority. ment by M. Vacher, or Paris, whose authority is of considerable weight. He affirms that the protection given by cooking is quite illusory, and that in the thorough cooking of an ordinary joint of meat the temperature in the centre is not sufficient to ensure the destruction of the parasite. He took a leg of pork of moderate size and boiled it thoroughly. A thermometer placed within it at a depth of two inches and a half registered after half an hour's boiling 86 deg. Fahr., after boiling for an hour 118 deg., after an hour and a half 149 deg., and after two hours and a half, when the joint was thoroughly cooked, 165 deg. This temperature M. Vacher maintains is insufficient, and we must remember that at the centre, which is still further from the surface than the pulls of the thermometer was placed, the temperature would not be so high. "Triching would escape almost entirely the section of bailing water." Vacher's note was communicated to the Chamber of Deputies, and no doubt has influenced the decision of the French Government to prohibit entirely the importation of

American pork .- The Lancet. A Flucky Woman.

Some time ago, in one of these exchanges the gallery was filled to overflowing. The market was leaping up at the rate of ten cents an hour. One of the heaviest buyers was on the wrong side. He saw his fortune disappearing like mist, at the rate of \$25,000 an hour. For six hours this continued, and he was forced to "lay down," as it is called; to be announced a bankrupt, in other words. His wife was a witness of the whole scene. An hour before the worst came she left the exchange, walked into a dry goods store, took off her sealskin sack and sold it. From that place she went to the jeweller's and disposed of her diamonds and all her silver. When her husband returned home, disconsolate and downcast, she met him at the door dressed in a neat calico wrapper. He had been a clerk before fortune smiled upon him, and she a modest school teacher. She informed him that she had discharged all the servants and that they would live as formerly, she doing the work. She handed him \$5,500 as the result of selling her jewellery, and told him to use it. Joy and hope beamed in his eyes and found a place in his heart again. He went again to the business. In one month he had regained his former position, had redeemed everything his wife had pledged, and was living as formerly. Three times within six years was this man saved in this manner by his wife. To day he is one of the most daring and successful of our speculators.—

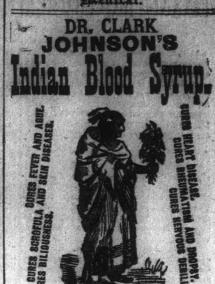
Mixed Metaphors.

Ireland has so long been looked upon as the home of mixed metaphor, that a good deal of A Plucky Woman.

Mixed Metaphors.

Ireland has so long been looked upon as the home of mixed metaphor, that a good deal of the fun has been rubbed out by the suspicion that specimens are made to order. Of this class is doubtless the peroration attributed to an Irish barrister. "Gentlemen of the jury," he is reported to have said, "it will be for you to say whether this defendant should be allowed to come into court with unblushing footstep, with the cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and draw three bullocks out of my client's pocket with impunity." In this con nection I will quote a single illustration, which at least has the advantage of being authentic. Early in last year, before the general election, Mr. Shaw, member for the Home Rule party, was addressing a meeting held one Sunday at Cork, with the object of discussing the land question. Mr. Shaw is a sober-minded man, who, on ordinary occasions, finds plain speech serves his purpose. At this time, however, the spirit of metaphor came upon him, and this is what it made him At this time, however, the spirit of metaphor came upon him, and this is what it made him say:—"They tell us that we violate the Sabbath by being here to-day. Yet, if the ass or the ox fall into the pit, we can take him out on the Sabbath. Our brother is in the pit to-day—the farmer and the landlord are both in it—and we are come here to try if we can litt them out." This similitude of the Irish landlord to an animal predestined to slaughter was bold, but timely. The other half of the analogy seemed calculated to get Mr. Shaw into trouble with his constituency.—Belgravia.

It is a little trouble to examine the pamphlet wrapped around each bottle of the true MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, so as to find the words "LANMAN & KENP, NEW YORK," which are water-marked or stamped in pale letters on every page, but it is better to take this small amount of bother rather than to be imposed upon by a worthless counterfeit. Every leaf of the pamphlet around the genuine has these words in it, which though, pale and faint, can be easily seen when held up to the light, and no Florida Water is genuine that does not have this test mark.



The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9,000,000 Bottles

Sold Since 1970.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties
It Silmulates the Ptyaline in the Salty
which converts the Starch and Sugar of &
food into glucose. A dedicincy in Ptyaline
cames Wind and Souring of the food in t
stomach. If the medicine is taken immed
ately after enting the formentation of fool
is prevented.

It nets upon the Liver.
It nets upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Norvous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorate
It carries of the Old Blood and makes ney
It opens the pores of the skin and indus
Healthy Perspiration,
It neutralizes the hereditary taint or poison in to
blood, which generates Scrottla, Errapplas, and
moner or skin diseases and incernal humbrs.

To cam be taken by the more delicate above, and
seed and fooble, care only being regulated to stantise

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN.

Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.
I took one bottle of the INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, and I feel fike a new man. I recommend it to all for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
E. D. CURL

BURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—I wish to state that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of dyspepsia. I can safely recommend it to all.

MRS. ALICE SMITH.

CAN'T BE BEAT FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Victoria Harbour, Simeoe Co., Ont.

The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be best for Dyspepsia. I could not work for some time be ore I got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUP, and am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNEY SA VIE SAUVEE

SA VIE SAUVEE
RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES. Temisconata, Quebec,
Cher Monsieur,—Depuis pres de quatre ans,
j'etais afflige d'une tousse accablante, avec une
tendence a la Consomption. Je ne pouvai presque
rien mange, ne pouvant repose mi jour ni nuit;
l'on des perait de moi, vue que mon Pere etait
decade de la Consomption. Je fus conseiller de
me servoir de votre BLOOD SYRUP, et apres en
avoir depense trois petites boutelles seulement,
'e me suis trouve grandement soulage et je peut
dire presque gueri. Vous pouvez vous servir de
mon nom, et je suis pret a atteste tout le continu
de ma lettre.

Votre tout devone Ser'tr.

John G. Seton, Temoin. John G. Seton, Temoin.

Si l'on desire plus de testimonies ou informition en regard des merites de la BLOOD SYRUI s'addresser a notre AGENT. PAINS IN THE SIDE.
VICTORIA HARBOUR, Simcoe Co., Ont.
I had to quit work for two weeks owing to
pain in my side, one bottle of the RLOOD SYRU
has removed it. It is wonderful for giving appetite.
CHAS. DEADMAN.

HEART DISEASE CURED.

SMITHFIELD, Northumberland Co., On I suffered very much from palpitation of the heart, and the doctors told me I was liable drop off at any minute. I tried your BLO SYRUP and was cured. I believe it to be MOSES HERINGTON. CRAMP IN STOMACH.
Cross Hill, Waterloo County, Ont
I was troubled with cramps in my stome
and loss of appetite. Your INDIAN BLOO
SYRUP effected a speedy cure. NANCY LE

CURES RHEUMATISM. Dear Sir.—I have used your reliable INDIA
BLOOD SYRUP for Rheumatism, and it cure
me after numerous other medicines failed.
CATHARINE HIGGINS.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Oat., Can.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually cures me of Liver Complaint, after all other medicine failed.

MRS. JOHN KINNEY.

Sciatic Rheumatism.

I had been troubled for years with sciatica, and tried everything I could hear of nothing relieved me except the BLOOD SYRUP. I am now free from pain, can sleep well and havegained seven pounds in two weeks.

Yours truly.

DELANA CLEWS.

Sturgeon Bay, Simcoe Co., Ont. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Ind. Harbour West, Halifax Co., S.C.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspepsia an
Indigestion, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRU
proved a most efficient remedy. It is the bes
medicine in the country. MRS. ROWAN.

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
WESTPORT, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 81, 12
Dear Sir, I have taken your INDIAN RI
SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion
Nervous Headache, and have derived a
benefit from its use; G. F. REYNOLDS, Pali

Dyspensia and Ridney Complaint.

Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 29, 1879.

Dear Sir.—I have been suffering for years with Dyspensia and Indigestion and Ridney Complaint, and have tried a great many remedies, but without effect. I became very bad and could not leave my bed. I sent to your agent William Dier, for a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I do not hesitate to say that it saved my life. I am completely cured, and feel like a new man. Last week my son was taken sick with severe headache, and a few doses of your valuable medicine cured him.

DAVID BLACK.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia, after all other medicines failed. I advise all similarly afflicted to give it a trial.

ALEX. LAROQUE.

Never Fails to Cure.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.

Dear Sir., After trying doctors and various medicines for Salt Rheum, without effect, I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which entirely cured me.

MISS ELIZABETH CHRISTIE.

Saved Her Life.

Kelvin Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—I had been under the doctor's hands almost continually for eight years, this year being the first I have not employed a physician. After using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for aonief space of time, I was enabled to do all my work. I truly believe it was the means of saving my life.

MRS. MARY LEONARD.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Hampton, Durham County, Ontario
I had dyspepsia, indigestion and biliousness
10 years. I had to give up work. I procur
some of your BLOOD SYRUP, and was fully
stored to health in a short time. I gained
pounds in three weeks. I recommend it a
tsgenuineomachdeanser and blood purifier.

CAPT. R. H. BUNT.

Cannot Recommend it too Highly.

Nackswick, York Co., 1

Dear Sir,—My wife has used your Inst.
BLOOD SYRUP with the most beneficial re-

DISPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your IND SLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia a valuable medicine. W. M. PARIS.